

# Newport Mercury.

ESTABLISHED, JUNE 12, 1758.

NEWPORT, R. I., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1861.

ments for the benefit of other per-  
sons, as well as all legal advertise-  
ments, and advertisements of real  
estate, or auction sales, sent in by  
them, must be paid for at the usual  
rates.  
Cards of acknowledgment, religious  
notices, and the like, one inser-  
tion, 50 cents per square.  
Births, marriages and deaths,  
served without charge; but all ad-  
dition to the ordinary advertise-  
ment, as obituary notices, &c., will  
be charged at 4 cents per line, no line  
being less than 25 cents.  
No paper will be discontinued  
until arrears are paid, except at  
the option of the publishers.

## Job Printing

in its various branches, executed  
with despatch.  
F. A. PRATT, WM. MESSENGER.

Volume 104.

## Poetry.

**For the Mercury.**  
**LINE.**  
BY E. A. PRATT.  
Hills will soon be white with snow,  
Onward still the warriors go,  
Heavily forth to meet the foe.  
And none will return again,  
Their bones shall bleach the battle plain,  
Or rest beneath the raging main.  
They fall, but in a righteous cause,  
Obedient to their country's laws,  
Rejoicing by the world's applause.  
Oh! God, it is a glorious sight,  
To see the nation rise in might,  
And battle for the living right.  
By parades our ship was manned  
But now 'tis vain to curse the hand  
That wrought such ruin on the land.  
We fear not for ourselves alone,  
Possessors of the debt we own,  
When we have passed away and gone.  
But some, deemed by unequal fate,  
Must see the comrades leave the night,  
While they can hope; alas, most woe!  
May this great trial soon be o'er,  
And leave us greater than before,  
Wiser and better than of yore.

**BETTER LATE THAN NEVER**  
Life is a race where some succeed,  
While others are beginning;  
'Tis luck at times, 'tis others speed,  
That gives an early winning.  
If you chance to fall behind,  
Ne'er slacken your endeavor,  
But keep this wholesome truth in mind,  
'Tis better late than never.  
If you can keep ahead, 'tis well,  
But never trip your neighbor;  
'Tis noble when you can excel  
By honest, patient labor;  
But if you are outstripped at last,  
Remember thus as ever,  
'Tis better late than never.  
Ne'er labor for an idle boast  
Of victory or another;  
But while you strive your utmost,  
I feel fairly with a brother.  
What'er your purpose do your best,  
And hold your purpose over;  
And if you fail to beat the rest,  
'Tis better late than never.

Choose well the path in which you run,  
Succeed by noble daring;  
Then, though the last, when once 'tis won,  
Your crown is worth the wearing.  
Then never feel left behind,  
Nor slacken your endeavor,  
But keep this truth in mind—  
'Tis better late than never.

**A PRAYER IN AFFLICTION.**  
Let me not wander comfortless,  
My Father, far from thee,  
But still, beneath thy guardian wing,  
In holy quietude.  
The storm of grief, the tears of woe,  
Soothed by thy love, shall cease,  
And all the trembling spirit breathe  
A deep, unbroken peace.  
The power of prayer shall o'er me shed  
A soft celestial glow,  
Sweeter than evening's twilight dews,  
My soul shall drink its balm.  
For there the still small voice shall speak  
Thy great, thy boundless love;  
And angel forms the mourner call  
To the bright realms above.

## Useful Hints.

**PICKLED CUCUMBERS THAT WILL KEEP A YEAR.**  
To six hundred small cucumbers, make a brine strong enough to bear up an egg. Soak and pour over them. Let them stand in this twenty-four hours. Drain them and place in your jar. Pound fine a piece of alum the size of a nutmeg, and sprinkle it over them. If you have vinegar from last year's pickles, soak it and pour over them, and let them stand till the next day, when pour off. Take three cents worth of green ginger, a quart of brown sugar, a few peppers and white mustard seed, add to the pickles, and pour over fresh, boiling vinegar. Cover and keep in a dry place.  
**HOW TO TAKE MEDICINE WITHOUT TASTING IT.**  
Take a firm hold of your nose, so that it would be impossible for you to breathe through it; take your medicine and some water, or whatever you like to clear your mouth, and after a little time blow your nose. It is not a very graceful attitude in which to be seen, but you can assure you it is a very easy way of taking disagreeable medicine.  
**ANOTHER WAY:** Hold some vinegar or lemon juice in your mouth for a moment or two, rinse the mouth with strong alum water.  
**WINTER PICKLES.**—Gather each morning the cucumbers that you have to spare. Put a layer upon the bottom of a good strong cask, then a layer of salt. Sprinkle over this a little pounded alum, and so on each day. After the season is past, lay a clean white cloth over the pickles, and two sticks crosswise upon that. Set a medium-sized stone on the middle of the sticks, to keep them under the brine. Put the lid on the barrel and leave them. They will keep any length of time.  
**FOR REMEDY AND SCALDS.**—Take a piece of cloth the required size, and rub upon one side of it a good coating of brown soap; place the side which is soaped next to the burn; some persons rub a piece of soap upon the burn itself. This should not be done, as it is almost useless, as well as tending to increase the soreness.  
**A LITTLE WAY:** Mix salt and thick cream together, above upon a cloth and apply.

## Selected Tale.

### PLAYING THE VIXEN.

BY CHARLOTTE GUY.

Captain Goddard was a retired sea captain, who, having accumulated a very respectable share of the world's goods, and having, moreover, a pretty daughter to look after, declined to pass the remainder of his days quietly on land.

His daughter, I have said, was pretty. When she reached the age of eighteen, there was more than one young gentleman in town who would willingly have relieved her of her name, and contented it no sacrifice.

Young ladies are apt to have their preferences, however; Emma Goddard had hers. It so happened that she encountered more than once, a young lawyer named Henry Foster, who had just commenced practice in the next town, and the intimacy had become so established that at length he ventured to propose.

Emma accepted him for her own part, but suggested that it would be well not to mention the subject to her father just yet, as he had a temper of his own and might very probably refuse at once. She counselled her lover to wait till they should have time to become acquainted and her father favorably impressed.

Meanwhile Capt. Goddard had plans of his own for his daughter. In early life he had been very intimate with a school companion, who had now been dead some years, and left a son now grown to a young man.

Captain Goddard had never seen this young man, but had, with his usual impetuosity, decided, that, as his daughter was now of a marriageable age, the son of his should be her husband.

Having resolved upon a thing, he was always impatient until it was carried out. He accordingly dispatched a note to the young man, inviting him to his house; and receiving a prompt acceptance with the day of his arrival fixed, he condescended to mention it to his daughter.

Emma soon made her appearance. "What is it father?" she asked. "How old are you now?" asked her father, abruptly.

"Going on for nineteen, she answered playfully. "So I thought. Well, Emma, I have come to the conclusion that it is about time for you to be married."

"Have you?" said Emma, suddenly interested. "How long are you to give me to hunt up a husband?"

"No trouble on that point. I've got one in my eye." "You have," said Emma, in dismay. "Yes. Would you like to know now who it is?"

"Yes—yes." "It's Hamilton Jones, son of my old friend John Jones—who used to go to school with me."

"What, Hamilton?" "No, of course not; his father. Well, I have sent for him. He will be here—let me see, to-day's Tuesday—he'll be here day after to-morrow."

"Does he know he is to marry me?" inquired Emma, demurely. "Not yet; but I shall tell him."

"Did you ever see him?" "No." "Perhaps he's homely."

"What if he is? The homeliest men make the best husbands." "I believe you were a very good husband, father."

"Hush, you jade! I do believe you are laughing at me. Yes, I was a good husband; but then I don't mean to deny that some who are not homely are capable of being such. That's all I want to say to you. You must prepare to receive Hamilton Jones as your future husband. So look your prettiest by Thursday."

"But, father," said Emma, changing her tone, "I really don't want to be married." "Don't want to be married. That's all I wish, I never knew a young girl yet that didn't want to get married."

"But I really don't." "Then you shall. Do you think I am going to have any old maids in my family?" "But suggested Emma, with a sudden thought, "perhaps he won't have me." "No fear of that. You are good looking—inheriting all my good looks—he'll be glad of the chance."

Hamilton Jones made his appearance at the residence of Capt. Goddard, on the day which had been fixed. He was a timid man, with features just passable, but wearing a timid, irresolute expression. He certainly had none of that superabundant ability which in the case of Capt. Goddard, found vent in ways not orthodox.

"I won't say anything to him at first, thought Capt. Goddard. I'll let him see Emma and see what impression is made upon him."

They met first at the dinner table. Young Jones was evidently quite struck with the beauty of the young lady, as her father did not fail to observe with satisfaction. Emma observed the same thing, but not with the same degree of pleasure.

"He isn't in the least disagreeable," she thought. "He is as homely as—as can be and looks as if he had not the courage to say that his soul is his own. I'm very much afraid he'll fall into father's snare, and offer himself to me. I must try to impress him with the idea that I am a virago. That will be sure to frighten one of his temper."

Meanwhile Capt. Goddard had summoned young Jones to a private conference. "How do you like my daughter?" he asked.

"She is charming," replied the young man, warmly. "Eh, glad to hear you say so. But perhaps you only say so to gratify me."

"No sir, not at all. How can I help saying so of one so beautiful?" "Well, I am glad to hear it, as I said. Shall I tell you why I sent for you?"

"You see your father was an old friend of mine—an old school mate—and I've been thinking that, as it is about time for Emma to be married, there is no one to whom I would sooner trust her than the son of my old friend."

"Indeed, Sir, I feel highly flattered by this mark of preference." "Oh, no thanks. As I was going to say you can tell, at the end of a fortnight, whether you like her well enough to propose."

"But sir, she may not be favorably impressed." "Oh, I'll take care that she interposes no obstacles. There, that's enough, you can go. Remember that I give you a fortnight to study her character in."

Young Jones left the room feeling that he had a most delicate commission to execute. He had been much struck with Emma's beauty and graceful bearing at the table, and rather exalted at the thought of how much envy he would excite among the young men if he should bring home so charming a bride. Then too, his vanity was excited by the Captain's communication, and the thought that it only depended on his own will to win and wear this beautiful rose.

Absorbed in an agreeable train of reflection, he walked out into the garden. There were two walks separated by a hedge, but running parallel with each other.

As he was walking slowly along, he heard the sound of a voice evidently excited. Looking through the hedge what was his surprise to see the beautiful Emma, of whom he had just been dreaming.

She was scolding violently, a little girl of perhaps twelve. "You little wretch," screamed Emma, "didn't I tell you never to touch this rose bush? Didn't you know it was mine and I was saving up the roses for a particular purpose?"

"I—I forgot," said the girl, putting her apron to her eyes. "Don't tell me, said Emma, sharply. "Come here, you jade. There, take that!" and that—and that—administered at each word a blow.

"Oh, oh, oh, screamed the little girl. "Don't scream so, they will hear you at the house. And don't you take another rose from the bush or I'll beat you to a jelly."

"Good heaven," thought Hamilton, who had been a concealed witness of the scene, "who could imagine that one outwardly so beautiful could have such a temper. She looked like a fury, I declare."

Emma, meanwhile, had gone into the house. The little girl sat down upon the grass and covered her eyes with her apron. "Oh, what a temper Miss Emma has got," she soliloquized. "That's the third licking she's given me this week."

"The third one in a week, repeated Hamilton, in dismay, who could have imagined it?" He pursued his walk with his ideas of Emily somewhat changed—for the worse. He could hardly identify her—when he saw her at the dinner table, gentle, self-possessed and at all appearances amiable as the virago of the morning.

"I must have been dreaming," he thought. But the next day another scene transpired, which convinced him it had been only too real. The two parlors connected with folding doors.

In the front parlor sat young Jones, with a book in his hand. The folding doors were so neatly closed that, while all that was said in one room could be heard in the other, scarcely anything could be seen. Hamilton heard the door of the back parlor open and some one enter. From what afterward happened, he conjectured that it was Emma and the little girl before alluded to.

"Where is Mr. Jones, Charlie?" asked Emma, in her usual voice. "He is, is he? Then Miss, I'd like to know what you mean by not watering my flowers this morning?"

"I did Miss Emma." "Don't tell me, you scold. You tell me a falsehood. Bring me that stick."

"Oh, don't beat me, Miss Emma." "Then don't deserve it." "I—I didn't mean to."

Here followed several sounding slaps, accompanied by shrieks from Charlie. Quite disgusted, young Jones took his hat, and silently left the house.

"Before I'd marry such a virago, I'd shoot myself. One night as well commit suicide as admit such a fury into the house. No wonder her father wished to get her married off. He was very kind, upon my word, to offer her to me. I won't stay the fortnight out. I'll tell her this very night that I can't marry her."

"Must go," exclaimed Captain Goddard. "And my daughter?" "I—I don't think, sir, that we should be suited to each other."

"Not suited to each other?" exclaimed the Captain angrily. "What objections do you bring to her?" "Isn't she beautiful?"

"Yes, sir; but—" "But what?" "Her temper, sir."

"Well, what can you say against her temper? It's as fine a temper as—mine, sir. She was never known to be angry."

Young Jones looked incredulous, which enraged the captain more. "I see what you mean, sir. You've insulted my family. Out of my house in ten minutes, or the servants shall put you out."

The young man took the hint. "Now call Emma, vociferated the captain. "That young rascal refused your hand, said he, irritated. "What do you think he says of you?"

"I don't know," said Emma, demurely. "He says he objects to your temper." "And what did you say, father?"

"I ordered him out of the house. But you shall be married within a week. I've determined it, and it shall be. Is there anybody that you think of that's likely to have you?"

"Henry Foster proposed to me last night," said Emma. "And what did you tell him?" "That you wished me to marry Mr. Jones."

"Well, that's all over, and you shall marry Foster within a week. Here, fetch me pen and paper."

The young lawyer, in the course of the next day received the following note: "Dear Sir—My daughter informs me that you proposed for her hand. I give my consent, provided you will marry in one week. I had other views for her, but found out the man to be a rascal. Yours in haste, LEMUEL GODDARD."

The young lawyer answered this note in person; and on that day week Emma had a grand wedding. It is needless to say that the little girl was handsomely recompensed for the unpleasant part which she took in the little deception which terminated so happily.

**The Expenses of Society.**—Every one cries out against the expensiveness of life, and no one tries without reason. Life is frightfully costly at this moment—costly in substance, and costly in show; costly for indispensable necessities, as are held to be indispensable to one's position and appearance. Fashion must be had as absolutely as meat and bread, according to the laws governing modern society; so that, what between the high price of one's undeniable needs, and the extravagance of social requirements, the economical housekeeper is driven into a corner, and modern incomes find themselves at a heart-rending disadvantage. No one can get behind the scenes of the most ordinary middle-class families, without being made aware of the hand-to-hand fight going on between inadequate means and the prevalent passion for luxury and display.

Not an oath is uttered that does not vibrate through all time in the wide-spread current of sound; not a prayer is listened to, but its record is stamped on the laws of Nature by the seal of Almighty's will. A young woman can have no excuse for thinking her lover, wiser than he is, for if there's any nonsense in him he is sure to talk it to her. If pride leads the van, poverty brings up the rear. A coquet is equal to a dozen high winds in throwing dust in one's eyes.

**How Bomb shells are made.**—The manufacture of bomb-shells is very interesting. The shell is first filled with old fashioned, round leaden bullets; melted sulphur is then poured in to fill up the interstices and bind the bullets in one solid mass; the shell is then put into a kind of lathe and a cylindrical hole of the exact size of the orifice of the shell is bored through the bullets and sulphur. This cavity is filled with powder even with the interior edge of the orifice, a 6-inch shell of the kind here described holding about half a pound.

The fuse fitted into the orifice is a recent Belgian invention, made of powder, and resembles the screw cap used for the patent fruit-cans. An examination of this powder cap shows, however, that it is made of two hollow discs of metal screwed together, and filled with meal powder. A number of fine holes are drilled in the lower disc, while the outer disc is entire and marked with figures in the circle, 1, 2, 3, 4.

In this state the shell is water-proof. When taken for use the gunner, by means of a small steel instrument, scoops out a portion of the outer soft metal surface, and lays bare the charge of composition powder below it. If the shell is desired to explode in one second after leaving the gun the s-coping is made on the figure 1; if in two seconds, on the figure 2, and so on; the idea being that the shells of this description shall first strike the object aimed at and do execution as a ball, and then explode, sending the bullets forward as if from another cannon, located at the point where the flight of the shell is arrested.

Large shells of eight or ten inches are filled with powder only, and, bursting, do execution by means of their fragments. These large shells are generally fired by means of a fuse of meal powder, extending through a brass plug screwed into the mouth of the shell. In both cases the fuse is fired by the ignition of the charge in the gun.

**Domestic Duties.**—A knowledge of domestic duties is beyond all price to a woman. Every one of our sex ought to know how to sew and knit, and mend and cook, and superintend a household. In every situation of life, high or low, this sort of knowledge is of great advantage. There is no necessity that this information should interfere with intellectual acquisitions or elegant accomplishments. A well regulated mind can find time to attend to all.

When a girl is nine or ten years old, she should be accustomed to take some regular share in household duties, and to feel responsible for the manner in which her part is performed, such as her own mending, washing the caps and putting them in place, cleaning silver, or dusting and arranging the parlor. This should not be done occasionally, and neglected whenever she feels it convenient; she should consider it her department. When older than twelve, girls should begin to take turns in superintending the household, making puddings, pies, cakes, etc., to learn effectually to do these things themselves, and not stand by and see others do them.

**Mrs. Childs.** **Conversation.**—The art of conversation is the finest of fine arts; it is not the art of saying much, but of saying it well. There are preaching men who talk, but listen not; or who specify in private; or gossiping men, who think little and are never still, and yet they are not conversationalists. The real art of conversation consists not only in expressing your own thoughts freely, but in drawing out by encouragement the thoughts of others. You will never be liked for long talking by anybody; but you are sure to be liked, if, by your talking, you encourage and stimulate others to think and talk in response to your thoughts.

If you are bowed down under a very heavy burden, you pray to God, "O Lord, remove this burden." The burden still continues, and hence you say, it is of no use praying; I prayed and God has not heard my prayer; here is the load still, but you discover that though he has not removed the load, he has doubled your strength to bear it; and he has answered the petition not in the currency which you thought best, but in that which he in his wisdom and his love saw to be most expedient for you.

If you don't want to fall in love with a girl, don't commence flirting with her. This courting for fun is like boxing for fun. You put on the gloves in perfect good humor, with the most friendly intentions of exchanging a few amicable blows; you find yourself insensibly warmed with the enthusiasm of the conflict; until some unlucky punch in the "vest" decides the matter, and the whole affair ends in a downright fight. Don't you see the similarity?

Your behavior is most singular, sir, said a young lady to a gentleman who had just stolen a kiss. "If that is all," said he, "I will soon make it plural."

A firm faith is the best theology; a good life the best philosophy; a clear conscience the best law; honesty the best policy; and temperance the best physic.

## OFFICIAL.

### A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation, and for the surrender of fugitive criminals, between the United States of America and the Republic of Venezuela, was concluded and signed at Caracas, on the twenty-fourth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, which Treaty, being in the English and Spanish languages, is word for word as follows:

The United States of America and the Republic of Venezuela, equally animated with the desire of maintaining the cordial relations, and of strengthening, if possible, the bonds of friendship between the two countries, as well as to augment, by all the means at their disposal, the commercial intercourse of their respective citizens, have mutually resolved to conclude a general convention of amity, commerce and navigation, and for the surrender of fugitive criminals. For this purpose they have appointed as their plenipotentiaries, to wit: the President of the United States, Edward A. Turner, Minister Resident near the Government of Venezuela; and the President of Venezuela, Pedro de Las Casas, Secretary of State in the Department of Foreign Relations, who, after a communication of their respective full powers, have agreed to the following articles:

ARTICLE I. It is the intention of the high contracting parties that there shall exist between them a friendly and universal peace and a true and sincere friendship between the Republics of the United States of America and Venezuela, and between their respective countries, territories, cities, towns, and people, without exception of persons or places, and, unfortunately, the two nations should become involved in war, the one with the other, the term of six months after the declaration thereof, shall be allowed to the merchants and other citizens and inhabitants residing in each country, during which time they shall be at liberty to withdraw themselves, with their effects and movables, which they shall have the right to carry away, send away, or sell, as they please, without the least obstruction; nor shall their effects, such as their persons, be seized during such term of six months; on the contrary, passports shall be valid for a term necessary for their return, and shall give them for the vessels and the effects, which they may wish to carry with them, or send away, and such passports shall be a safe conduct, against the insults and captures, which privateers may attempt against their persons and effects, and the money, debts, shares in the public funds, or in banks, or any other property, personal or real, belonging to the citizens of the one party in the territories of the other shall not be confiscated or sequestered.

ARTICLE II. The citizens of each of the high contracting parties, residing or established in the territory of the other, shall be exempt from all compulsory military service by sea or land, and from all forced loans or military exactions or requisitions; nor shall they be compelled to pay any contributions whatever higher or other than those that are or may be paid by native citizens.

ARTICLE III. The citizens of the contracting parties shall be permitted to carry on commerce, and to reside in all parts of said territories, and such as may wish to engage in business shall have the right to hire and occupy warehouses, provided they submit to the laws, as well general as special, relative to the rights of travelling, residing, or trading, which they conform to the laws and regulations in force they shall be at liberty to manage themselves their own business, subject to the jurisdiction of either party, as well as in respect to the consignment and sale of their goods by wholesale or retail, with respect to the loading, unloading, and sending off their ships. They may also employ such agents or brokers as they may deem proper, and shall in all these cases be treated as the citizens of the country where they reside; if they are new, or, otherwise, distinctly understood that they shall be subject to such laws and regulations also in respect to wholesale or retail. They shall have free access to the tribunals of justice, in cases to which they may be a party, on the same terms which are granted by the laws and usage of the country to native citizens; for which purpose they may employ in defence of their interests and rights such advocates, attorneys, and other agents as they may think proper.

ARTICLE IV. The citizens of each of the high contracting parties, residing in the other, shall enjoy the most perfect liberty of conscience. They shall be subject to no inquisition, or examination, or trial, on account of their religious belief, nor shall they in any manner be annoyed or disturbed in the exercise of their religious worship in private houses, or in the churches and places which they may select for the exercise of their religion; provided that, in the exercise of the same, they observe the decorum due to the laws, usages, and customs of the country. It is likewise agreed that the citizens of the one country dying in the territory of the other may be interred either in the ordinary cemeteries or in such others as may be selected for that purpose by their own Government, or by their personal friends or representatives, with the consent of their local authorities. All such cemeteries and funeral processions going to the respective burials, shall be protected from violation or disturbance.

ARTICLE V. The citizens of each of the high contracting parties, within the jurisdiction of the other, shall have the right to dispose of their personal property by sale, donation, testament, or otherwise, and their personal representatives, being citizens of the other contracting party, shall succeed to their personal property, whether by testament or otherwise. They shall take possession of their property, by themselves or by others acting for them, at their pleasure and dispose of the same, paying such duty only as the citizens of the country wherein the said personal property is situated shall be subject to pay in like cases. In the absence of a personal representative, the same shall be taken of the property as by law would be taken of the property of a native in a similar case, whilst the lawful owner may take measures for securing it, or the estate should arise among claimants, the right of ownership of the property, the same shall be finally decided by the tribunals of the country in which it was situated.

When on the decease of any person holding real estate within the territory of either party, such real estate would by the law of the land descend on a citizen of the other were he not disqualified by alienage, the longest term which the laws of the country in which it is situated will permit shall be accorded to him to dispose of the same; nor shall he be subjected, in so doing, to higher or other duties than if he were a citizen of the country wherein such real estate is situated.

ARTICLE VI. The high contracting parties hereby agree that whatever kind of produce, manufactures, or merchandise of any foreign country can be, from time to time, lawfully imported into the United States in their own vessels, may also be imported into the Republic of Venezuela, and no higher or other duties upon the tonnage or cargo of the vessels shall be levied or collected, whether the importation be made in a vessel under the flag of the United States or a vessel under the flag of Venezuela, and no higher or other duties upon the tonnage or cargo of the vessels shall be levied or collected, whether the importation be made in a vessel under the flag of Venezuela or under the flag of the United States.

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## Memoir of Rhode-Island.

1782.

Assistants.

John L. Clark, Sylvester Gardner, Thomas Wells, Enoch Hazard, Daniel Manton, Thomas Hazard, Joseph Brown, John Cooke, Gideon Mansford, Daniel Owen.

Henry Ward, Secretary, William Channing, Attorney, Joseph Clarke, Treasurer.

Delegates to Congress. John Collins, Ezekiel Corbell, Jonathan Arnold, David Haswell.

In June the General Assembly raised the question of the State's Northern Boundary, and made a Representation to Congress respecting the same.

Mr. Aaron Lopez, who, before the Revolutionary War, sustained the character of the first merchant of Newport, having left the town and resided in the country during the time the island was in the possession of the enemy, was about returning to resume his former business in Newport, when he unfortunately lost his life; by which circumstance the town was deprived of a most valuable man, and at a time when such a man was most needed to re-establish her commercial character.

The circumstances of his death were peculiarly distressing, not only to his own family, but to a whole community, by whom he was both beloved and respected. We give the death of this most excellent man, from the Newport Mercury of June 1, 1782.

On the 25th of last month was drowned on the road from Leicester (State of Massachusetts) to Newport, universally and sincerely regretted, MR.



which would "materially interfere with freedom of religious." And in this express the noble Earl alluded to a youth while he has here been sufficiently dissipated in his quarters. To oppose this danger, is to gain the lesson of history. Supposing it possible for either party to conquer the other, it would be equally bad to the general liberty of citizens because no disposition on the one would probably be more severe than that which would be inflicted upon the conquered party. But, to return to the speech, the noble Earl remarked that it was the duty of the noble Lord at the head of the Government of the United Kingdom to watch closely the occurrences in Europe. England should proceed to interfere because that influence is necessary to preserve the freedom of Europe. His noble friend has been censured on the continent, but he cannot himself find any ground for complaint other than this, that the head of the English government had been too susceptible with regard to the interests of his country. But this the noble Earl did not complain of; he patient rather to have an opportunity to combat with the Lordship.

JOHN T. RIVERS, of Washington, publisher of the *Congressional Globe*, gives ten dollars month out of his own pocket to the families of the soldiers who have enlisted in the armies of the Union from the district of Columbia.

There is more liberality in the arm march, can be found in the whole corporate capacity of the Town of Portsmouth.

While the soldiers of the Seventh Battle was in camp at Little Compton, orders were received to march to camp by Mendon and that evening took in departure for Washington. BENJAMIN E. BONGERS, of Lake Co., N. H., attached to the battery.

COMPANY 3, National Guards, Capt. POWELL passed, by our office Thursday evening with 80 men, and looking happy. Civil Master S. CUL was in command.

We are indebted to the *Daily News* for the copy of GEN. BURNING, as reported by W. T. LARK, Esq.

EDWARD KENDALL, an celebrated pugilist, a native of this city, died in Boston Saturday last, aged about 60 years.

They valued on his farm on Comstock. In experiments we could discover no perceptible difference between them and the New Jersey potato. The General informs us that the experiment is satisfactory, and that he intends to follow it up on a more extended scale the coming year.

Between the one hundred men furnished for the First Regiment, F. I. M. Millis, this city has contributed to the Federal army 207 men, as follows: Second Regiment, 47; Third Regiment, 15; Fourth Regiment, 408; Fifth Regiment, 25; Cavalry 23; Artillery 12. The number which has entered the Navy and the regular Army, we are unable to name.

JOHN COURTNEY and PATRICK KILROY, of Company K, Capt. TERRELL, Second Regiment, who were wounded at Bull Run and have been home to recruit, left here on Monday last to join the regiment.

GOVERNMENT has purchased at New Bedford and other ports in Massachusetts, some thirty rail wharves, which are to be loaded, with stores and arms at the entrance of some of the ports of the rebel States.

[illegible]

graciousness, in all our good, however great or arduous, we shall be followed by the process of love-kindness at home and by the love and love of every land. The great God of the universe is in this world, but we assured He will never forsake us in His justice.

"Then turning to his son-in-law, the Mayor, he continued:—I, ye son, Mr. Mayor, I tender my sincere thanks for your kind words to me; they are the words of a true friend, and a commendation which have been a spur to my conduct by my approving false witness, are my highest reward."

"And as it Company E, I have no fears, but that I shall do as they have done before—cheerfully, bravely. Better soldiers never and the soil this or any other land. Not a man of them exists to execute my orders to the letter; never soldiers did they duty—they would duty—more gloriously or gallantly."

"Then taking out his flag and handing it to Eugene, he said:—and the officer to Eugene Haines—be soldier."

"Take these beautiful flag, Company E, I thank you and keep them; you have the well earned right to keep them. Twice was your own flag broken down on the field of battle, and then by us borne aloft in safety from the field."

"Again turning to the Mayor—"

"Allow me to thank you, and all concerned in your presentation, for the beautiful gift to Rhode Island's First and gallant Regiment."

the purchase of the way through its territory. Why should not each of the towns do this? They, by this means, will greatly edify themselves, and exhibit a phenomenon worthy of the intelligence and generosity of their people. It is presumed that the inhabitants of city and of the several towns will want a claim in this fund. Pleasant will be the report, that this communication was opened, our means jointly strengthened.

WOLLEN MITTENS.—An officer from Westport, who commands one of the finest regiments in the service, suggests that modern mittens, or the socks which are worn without cuffs and weather begin. Will not all who troop themselves in this way, help us furnish the benighted thousand? They should be with one finger, to allow a free use of the finger and thumb. It is said there were no soldiers dressed in the Caucasian or Caucasian frown fingers than from any other one.

There is an article of comfort, which our boys want at once, and we trust it will be supplied. Let them at the Mayor's Office, and he will reward them. Such family in the city and on the island should furnish our pair.

report that Lieut. Mowry had been shot by the Indians proved happily incorrect. His brother, Charles C. Mowry, recently arrived from the Pacific, has advised from San Jose that when the date of his resignation expired that time he had not been attacked by the Indians.

At Havana paper says Charles J. Helm, late Consul there, has arrived from St. Thomas credentialed as Consul from the rebel State of Cuba. General Canizales refused to admit him.

Another letter says that Major and his wife were received by the Cuban Generals quite graciously only.

The great Southern and commercial free trade Convention, which held its annual session at Moon, Georgia, postponed its opening to Congress at Richmond, "to show up the Southern ports." This is considered a good joke.

It is estimated that the United States government has now in the field an army of 50,000 men, all armed, equipped and disciplined.

The number of emigrants arrived at New Orleans since January 1st, is 29,645.







**CROCKERY.**  
**W. M. CORNELL**  
**AT 819 Broad st. and 1 Spring**  
*(At the Junction of Broad and Spring streets  
nearly opposite his former location.)*  
Invites the attention of the public to the follow-  
ing large and well selected stock of  
**NEW GOODS**  
which with many other things are offered at  
very lowest prices, and delivered free of charge  
in any part of the city.

[illegible]

Pork,	Ham,	Lard,	Druid Beef															
Fish,	Cheese,	Fresh Butter,	Eggs.															
<p>Double extra Condensed, in bottles, half tins and kegs.          Northern Meal, Rice and Feed Meal, Corn and Oats.</p>																		
Lard,	Whale,	Olive,	Castor Oil.															
<p><b>FRUIT &amp; C.</b></p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Apples,</td> <td>Tomatoes,</td> <td>Figs,</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Oranges,</td> <td>Citron,</td> <td>Currants,</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Raisins,</td> <td>Preserved ginger,</td> <td>Pickles,</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Prunes,</td> <td>Peppermint Sauce,</td> <td>Capers.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Catsups,</td> <td>Relishes,</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>				Apples,	Tomatoes,	Figs,	Oranges,	Citron,	Currants,	Raisins,	Preserved ginger,	Pickles,	Prunes,	Peppermint Sauce,	Capers.	Catsups,	Relishes,	
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Nutmegs, Mace, Ginger,  
 Pimento, Cloves, Cassia,  
 Pepper, Mustard, Caraway seeds,  
 Gr'd Spice, warrat d, Cayenne, Shaker's Herbs,  
 Flavoring Extracts.  
**SOAPS.**  
 Wards No. 1, do Fair,  
 No 1 extra Excelsior, German Lustral,  
 and many others.

Old Palm,	Castle and Fairy Soap
Lordlads,	Tobacco.
do smoking and fine cut chewing Tobacco, Cigars of va-	
brands.	
Butter, Oyster Soda, Cream, Wine and Fancy Crackers	<b>CRACKERS.</b>
French Chocolate	<b>SUNDRIES.</b>
Rum,	Homing
Laundry Starch,	Cure Scurvy
Macearoni,	Wheaten Oil
Papa's salarates,	Ground rice
Balsam,	Son carbonate
Curry seed,	Hemp seed
Indigo,	Fairy sail,
Letter,	Weaving,
	Can,

And note paper.

Floor	Envelopes	Matrices,
Cutlery	<b>BRUSHES.</b>	
Tooth,	Whitewash,	Scrub,
	Shoe,	Hair,
	House and Dust Brushes.	

**WOODEN WARE.**

Brooms,	Tubs,	Fails,
Dippers,	Baskets,	C. wags,
Faucets,	Sieves,	Wash boards,
Cloth Pins,	Cloth Lines,	Red C.

to	Mats,	Mops,	Traps,
	<b>AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS</b>		
to	Corn Shellers,	Hay Cutters,	Sawmills,
to	Shovels,	Hoes,	Plows,
all	Cultivators,	Rakes,	Rythes,
em,	Hay Forks,	Kiffoes,	Yokes,
	Cards,	Curry Combs,	Boxes,
		Whips, &c.	
		<b>SHOES.</b>	
ft.	Mens	Boys	Women's,
	Mixed's and Children's Shoes and Boots.		
	<b>DRY GOODS.</b>		
	Brown and Bleached Sheetings, and Shirtings.		

Denton's,	Prints,	Gingham,	Delaine,
Challis,	Cambicks,	Jeans,	Nankin,
Woolfords,	Yokes,	Crash,	Cassimeres,
Ribbons,	Handker-	Flannels,	Table Lin-
Thread,	Shirts,	and YAKES NOTIONS.	

CROCKERY,  
GLASS WARE,  
EARTHEN WARE,  
PAPER HANGINGS.

Having nearly disposed of his large stock of  
hangings will sell the remainder at reduced

**BUSINESS CARDS.**

OLIVER POTTER.  
COMMISSION MERCHANT  
Wholesale and retail dealer in  
**Family Groceries, Ship Stores,**  
No 233 (opposite the Custom House), Newport I.  
Consignments solicited and cash advances  
guaranteed. Aug 1891

ALBERT SHERMAN,  
—DEALER IN—  
**DRY GOODS & MILLINERY,**  
No. 239  
SOUTH THAMES STREET

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**T. J. WEAR**  
**FASHIONABLE**  
**HATTE**  
and dealer in  
Hats, Upper and Lower  
Queens North  
Merchants  
News

**J. H. COZZENS,**  
**152 THAMES STREET**  
DEALER IN  
**GREEN**

**CLOTHING**  
HATS, CAPS, FURNISHING GOODS  
OIL, SUITS, TRUNKS, VALISES  
CARPET BAGS, &c.

**T. MUMFORD SEABUR**  
DEALER IN  
**Boots and Shoes of all Brands**  
NO. 140 THAMES STREET,  
☛ Boots and Shoes made and repaired  
**LANGLEY & NORMA**  
**DRAWERS & TAILOR**  
104 & 106 THAMES STREET,  
Where can be found a complete assortment  
Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Fur  
Goods for gentlemen and children.

**EDWARD C. HAYES**  
**BOOT AND SHOE MAK**  
No. 7 WASHINGTON SQUARE  
NEAR THE FOUNTAIN, NEWPORT.  
Repairing promptly and neatly ex

AS constantly on hand a variety of  
Lift Pumps, of his own manufacture,  
he warrants equal, if not superior to any  
offered in this market.

Also, Water Closets, Wash Bowls, Cor-  
nuculate Faucets, and every description  
Plumbing materials of various qualities and  
as cheap as can be bought elsewhere.

Also: Pure black Tin Pipe, warranted  
injure the water in any way and fitted in  
style to Pumps and all other purposes.

Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead of various  
hand, also, all kinds of Brass and Copper

**PLUMBING STORE.**  
**NATHAN M. CHASE,**  
Has now in store,  
**Force, Copper and Iron Pipes,  
Lead Pipes and Sheet Lead,  
Water Closets, Marble Basins, &c.**

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Plumbing and Jobbing of all kinds, done in a neat and substantial manner & warranted to give satisfaction.

Orders left at the store No. 5 Corn Wharf, will be promptly attended to.

JAN 26

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**CARPENTERING.**

**City Steam Planing Mill**  
Corner Sherman & Spring St

NEWPORT, R. I.  
Planing, Grooving, and all kinds of Bo  
ing done at short notice.  
Also, Window Frames, Sashes, Blind  
Mouldings and Cornices, manufact  
constantly kept on hand and for se  
low as in New York, Boston, B  
Providence.  
Interest charged on all accounts  
ty days. SIMON MOFFIT, Prop.

**Lumber and Building Material**  
FOR SUBSCRIBER

**T**his week's members is now prepared direct from the manufacturers, can Lumber of all kinds, saved to order and here free of risk to the purchaser. A good of Shingles, Laths and Seasoned Lumber will be sold at prices to conform to the time in want, from small to large lots, will be in mind that 234 Thames Street is the place before concluding their CASH purchases.

July 6

ALBERT HAN